

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

W. F. L. YOUNG, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Contributing Editor.

For Publication Office is next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.
Terms—\$1 per annum in advance.
\$1 to Clergymen.
\$1 to School Teachers.

Advertisements first insertion \$1 an inch; second and third insertion 50 cents an inch; subsequent insertion 25 cents an inch. Long advertisements by the year at half these rates.
Special rates made with large advertisements.
Marriage and Death Notices 25 cents each.
Special Reports made for agreed consideration.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We cannot be expected to occupy much of our limited space with the long columns of Governor Parker's message. It was delivered on Wednesday, and printed the same evening in most of the daily journals of our State. Most of our citizens who feel an interest in this annual presentation of the Governor's views of State affairs, will have read it before this issue of the GAZETTE reaches them. For the information of others we shall recapitulate such facts as are of present importance and will treat of other questions as they come up for action in the Legislature, or come within the purview of our editorial program.

The fiscal affairs of the State are in a very favorable condition. The funded debt is moderate and easily manageable without oppressive taxation. The estimates of the Controller give a probable revenue for the coming year of \$1,870,000, and an expenditure of \$1,400,000, leaving in the treasury \$210,000.

The Educational, Humane, Reformatory and Penal Institutions of the State receive due notice. Our Educational system inures to New Jersey free schools not merely in name but in fact. Other subjects are very properly dwelt upon in the message but do not require our notice just now. The Centennial Exhibition is considered at some length and fairly, and such measures suggested as will in the Governor's estimate conduce to the success of the Exposition and to the advantage and credit of the industries of our own State. On the whole we like the message. It well sustains Gov. Parker's reputation for intelligent and patriotic devotion to the interests of New Jersey.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.—The trial of Tilton versus Beecher is now in progress in Brooklyn. An array of distinguished Counsel on either side increases the interest. Whether Mr. Tilton will be able to make good his claim for damages for the alienation of his wife's affections, which he seems not to have had grace or substantial anchorage enough to retain himself, is very doubtful.

We have engaged a special correspondent who will be in daily attendance upon the trial, to give us a weekly summary of the proceedings up to Wednesday night, each week. Besides this our New York letter in this issue gives a graphic description of the personnel of Court and Counsel.

ALPHONSO XII. son of Isabella, has been proclaimed by the army King of Spain, and the circle in which the Latin nations of Europe usually move is once more complete. First an uprising against spiritual and civil despotism, then a government labelled republic, then a supreme effort of clericalism to recover its lost power, then an intrigue in which the Church and the army are the principal parties, and then the restoration of the old dynasty.

We have no great hopes of Alphonso. He is a bad egg. From such a mother how could there spring a worthy son? Yet mother and son will both have the benediction of Holy Church. What a satire upon the Christian religion.—*Exchanges.*

BACK NUMBERS.—The back numbers of the GAZETTE are being sought for. We frequently have applications for them. Sometimes from a distance, as recently from Connecticut, from New York city, and from Madison, N. J., and more frequently from our own citizens.

REASON.—Doubtless this is because our paper is filled with matter of intrinsic consequence and of real value. Its record of town affairs, of local and State interests, of prominent names and of notable incidents, is unquestionably of historic importance and will increase in value as years roll on. A gentleman, who had the volume for 1878 bound, remarked to us the other day that he frequently experiences a real delight in taking up the book and reading from the corresponding period of that year. Even the advertisements give historic testimony to the occurrences and progress of those months. Hitherto we have been able to supply back numbers when called for, but our files are now reduced that they would now furnish very few complete sets. We advise subscribers to preserve their sets carefully if they do not bind them.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We are gratified with new additions to our subscription list every week. Sometimes they are accompanied with evidences of appreciation and good wishes like the following:

"N. Y., Jan. 9.—Dear Sir: I enclose \$5 to pay my subscription for 1878. Your paper pleases me very much and affords me a very gratifying medium of information, showing the growth of, and changes in, my native town. Trusting that all your subscribers are thriving remittances upon you this early, I remain yours truly, P."

"East Orange, Jan. 8.—Enclosed find my subscription for the year 1878. Some teachers say they do not feel able to subscribe. I do not feel able to do without it. Very truly yours, B."

TEA.—We call attention to a new advertisement in another column of a Tea Company in which our friend and fellow citizen, Mr. Geo. P. Ludlum, is interested as a principal. They will furnish tea in any quantity, and Mr. Ludlum, who has the confidence and esteem of all who know him, promises to give his personal attention to fill the orders of residents of Bloomfield and Montclair to their satisfaction.

Our next number will contain a number of interesting articles and communications which, though in type, we are compelled to defer for want of space.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY is an epitome of newspaper history. It is also regarded as an official register of circulations. This feature, requires the closest scrutiny to prevent it from leading to abuse. The plan adopted by the publishers of the DIRECTORY, to secure correct and trustworthy reports, is rigid in its requirements and adhered to with impartiality. Successful publishers, who have something to gain by a comparison, are generally prompt, not only to send reports in conformity but give Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., such information as enables them to reach out unsubstantiated statements of pretensions in journalism. The popularity of the book, and the general confidence in its accuracy and good faith are attested by the immense body of advertisements it receives.

The report it gives of our SATURDAY GAZETTE, as to its date of commencement in September 1878—also as to its origin, in idea and in fact, by its present Editor and Proprietor—and as to its circulation—is based upon data furnished in writing by us and conveys a reliable statement.

HOME MATTERS.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.
Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre
Jan. 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
At 7 A.M. 30° 27° 26° 5° 3° 11° 23°
At Noon 38° 38° 33° 5° 20° 21° 29°
At 9 P.M. 44° 28° 8° 7° 15° 23° 29°
10th—may be considered the cold Sunday.

BLOOMFIELD.

Town Council.—Bloomfield.

Regular meeting, Jan. 8, 1878.
Present—Messrs. Beach, Reford, Potter, Richards and Sherman.

The following bills were ordered paid, and warrants drawn therefor as follows:
Madison Bros., \$36. Crosswalk account.
J. M. Walker, \$30. Poor account. Madison Bros., \$7.14. Poor account. John Moreland, \$27. Poor account. T. P. Day, \$40.90. Poor account. S. E. Perry, \$40. Contingent account. Jos. K. Oakes, \$413.80. Contingent account.

An assessment for sidewalks against Newark and Bloomfield R. R. Co. was placed in the hands of Counsel for collection.

Mr. Sherman offered the following preamble and resolution which were adopted and ordered placed on the minutes.

Whereas, numerous burglaries and other crimes have been committed in the Township during the past year, and, believing that a Special Police should be employed in order to better secure the protection of persons and property and the punishment of violators of law and that the House of Detention, or Lock up, should be procured for offenders, and
Whereas, The Alma House is in a condition unfit for use, and not conveniently located, and, believing that it is needful that a new House should be built, therefore,
Resolved, That the Township Committee recommend that the citizens of Bloomfield vote sufficient money at the next annual Town Meeting to employ a Special Police and to erect a suitable Alma House and House of Detention, or Lock up, in accordance with Section five and six of the Act to regulate the construction of sidewalks and provide for other improvements in the Township of Bloomfield.

ECCLIASTICAL.—This deserving association afforded the public, free of charge, a very interesting and creditable entertainment at their Hall last Monday evening.
1st. A Critique upon the Exercises of the previous meeting by Mr. Fred. M. Bradley which evinced intelligent and independent thought and a cultured aptitude in expressing his sentiments.
2nd. Reading. A scene from Shakespeare's Richard III by W. D. Foulke. The rendering was more than admirable, it was splendid. With one, not very important, exception it equalled the best thing in this line we have listened to from even professional readers.
3rd. A Lecture on "A Battle and its consequences" by Hon. John Whitehead. It was ably written—perhaps too elaborately, clearly, enunciated and exceedingly instructive. The audience indicated their high appreciation of it.
The young men of this society are getting their usual winter programme of public lectures, which will be announced soon.

ANNIVERSARY of the Missionary Association of Westminister Sunday School. Bloomfield, took place last Sunday, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, with an interesting programme running through the three services of the day.
In the morning an appropriate sermon for the children of the Church by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Kennedy.
In the afternoon the anniversary exercises proper, under the management of Mr. G. T. Moore, president, embracing besides the interesting devotional exercises of Scripture reading responsive; varied singing, chants, etc.; annual reports of the secretary, Mr. G. P. Ludlum, and of the treasurer, Mr. Frank Finkle, showing the very creditable amount of contributions to the cause of some \$360 from the Sabbath School; recitation by —, and an address by Mr. F. H. Wiswell.

In the evening the pleasurable experience of the day culminated in the dearest interest, awakened by the graphic picture of far-western missionary life and the reliable narrative of actual observation and experience detailed by Dr. J. W. Bowdies, the missionary, towards whose support this association contributes \$200 annually. This Society also devotes \$100 to the education of three Chinese girls. The total expenditures of the Association for the year have been \$410.53.

CHURCH TREASURER.—The following gentlemen constituting the old board of trustees of the Presbyterian church Bloomfield were re-elected on Wednesday evening for the coming year. Thomas McGowan, President, John F. Folsom, secretary, Samuel J. Potter, Treasurer, N. Harvey Dodd, J. Banks Reford, Aug. T. Morris, Theo. H. Ward.

PROSEPTORS.—The old Presbyterian church, Bloomfield, reports for the past year:
Cash Received \$18,268.54
Disbursements during the year, covering the repairs of the church and payment on new parsonage, 18,089.61
Balance \$378.93

The only remaining indebtedness of the church is the sum of \$3500 due on the new parsonage.

The "Envelope System" of voluntary monthly contributions, instead of fixed pew rents has worked well and will be continued.

Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was commemorated in Bloomfield on the 8th by the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN Association in eloquent addresses by Messrs. Chelmers, McFarlan and Appar at Friendship Hall.

MONTCLAIR.

NEWS ITEMS.—These are scarce in Montclair this week.

No Town Council this week.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES has been pretty busy and wishes he could report better results, though he feels thankful for what has been accomplished.

BEAUTY.—Nothing can be more beautiful than the picture which the mountain side presents very frequently in the early part of the day of trees fantastically and yet scientifically decorated with enchanting frost work.

No LITERARY COTERIES of public account, albeit very many of our families hold them two or three times a week around the home fireside.

WEATHER.—Since our last issue the thermometer has danced from 5 degrees below, to 34 above, and was lowest on the morning of the 10th. The snow lingers, and sleighing continues. This is the fourth week of sleighing, and it promises well for another.

SOCIABLE.—Another of those delightful Church, societies, which the Presbyterian Church so well knows how to get up, took place on Wednesday evening, this time in the ample parlors at the Parsonage, where Dr. and Mrs. Berry made every one feel at home.

HERE'S AN ITEM.—Joseph Lehman of Montclair was arrested yesterday for stealing from the meadows a load of salt hay belonging to T. M. Richards.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

At the Post Office, Montclair, Jan. 9, 1878.
Connell, Annie King, James
Cary, Miss Anna Kelly, Annie E.
Douglas, James Morgan, Charles
Douglas, Miss Julia Pecott, John
Duncan, Mrs. Polhamus, John
Giffmore, Miss L. Reardon, Mary
Hann, Etna K. Sherman, Mary
Johnson, Miss Swift, Chas.
Jones, Mrs. L. E. Turney, Mrs. H. Thompson, Mrs. H.
JNO. C. DOREMUS, P. M.

NEW JERSEYDOM.

In Elizabeth, N. J., the total number of scholars enrolled during the year, just closed is 4,936; the average attendance 1,919; present enrollment, 3,123. The total seating capacity of all the public schools in the city is 2,433. The whole number of scholars of school age in the city is 6,028, leaving sixty-four per cent without public school accommodation.

The Newark, Bloomfield and Montclair Horse Car Railroad Company elected the following directors: S. B. Battis, P. H. Bentline, A. Q. Keaster, Orson Wilson, John A. Miller, Francis Mackin, A. Lemass, & Jr.

THE ROAD BOARD.—The Essex Public Road Board for 1878 organized Tuesday afternoon with the following officers: President, Edgar Farmer; Treasurer, A. B. Baldwin; Secretary and Collector, Charles T. Gray; Engineer, Jas. E. Owen; Counsel, John W. Taylor, Esq.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—This Seminary is reported to us as a most flourishing condition under the charge of Rev. Dr. Hurst as president, and his able associates in the faculty. The necessity of additional buildings is felt for the accommodation of the students.

Nearly all the Missionary Fields are represented in this institution by those who have been converted to Christianity come here to seek a preparation for work on their native continents.
It is worthy of note and a remarkable fact that seventeen different languages are spoken among the students of this institution. We name them as has been reported: Hebrew, Greek and Latin, Modern Greek, Holland, Italian, Portuguese, Modern Greek, French, Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Hindustani and Spanish. It is doubtful if there be another institution in the land where so many languages are spoken. There is one student there who speaks seven languages and another who speaks five.

THE INDEPENDENT is acknowledged to be by far the best religious weekly newspaper published in this country. It has contributed articles from the best home and foreign talent, paying therefore at least three times as much as any other religious paper. Its departments of Art, Science, Missions, Education and Biblical Research are contributed to and conducted by the best scholars and professors. Great care is taken to make the Children's Department as interesting to the young as possible. No other paper furnishes so full and exhaustive reviews of new books and publications as the INDEPENDENT.

Its financial articles are full and able. Its dry goods and general market reviews are invaluable to every business man. Its farm and garden page is instructive and practical. In its editorial pages affairs of religious and general interest are discussed freely, fairly and boldly. Beautiful and valuable premiums are offered, exceeding those of any other paper. Sample copies will be sent free on application to Henry O. Bowen, Publisher, Box 5787, New York.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

OPENING OF THE GREAT CASE—APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL—THE PROCTOR CASE AGAIN.
On Monday, January 11th, the trial of the great Plymouth preacher was fairly begun. There better to say, perhaps, that it was formally begun for ex-Judge Morris' onslaught on the defendant could hardly be characterized as fair in any sense of the word, partaking as it did more of the nature of a summing up of a case that had been tried than one that was to be tried.

The court room was crowded to overflowing within ten minutes after the doors were opened, notwithstanding the restrictions in regard to cards of admission which were rigidly enforced.

The presiding judge was the Hon. Joseph Neilson, whose firmness bids fair to insure as speedily a trial as is possible in so great a case. He is the chief of the three judges who hold the City Court of Brooklyn. Judge Blackinton, of Culpepper Court House, Virginia, visiting the city, occupied a seat upon the bench on the first day.

Counsel for Mr. Tilton first entered the Court, with considerable effort to attract attention from the outset. Mr. Tilton followed, with long strides and a calmness so manifestly forced that it was generally conceded, Mr. Beecher was on hand promptly, accompanied by his wife, who will attend throughout the trial. His counsel sat near him, the Hon. Wm. M. Evans, of course, having the most prominent seat as senior counsel.

Ex-Judge Morris opened for Mr. Tilton and occupied two full days and a great part of the third in laying before the jury the story of the charge as previously published, well knowing that much of what purported to be evidence would fall to stand the test and be ruled out, and never reach the jury in any other way, dwelling with special fervor upon what he knew would be inadmissible on the trial.

He failed utterly to develop any new features, and, consequently, it is understood that there are none.

He inveighed bitterly against Mr. Beecher's eminence and renown, as well as against him personally, drew a touching picture of the poverty of his client, and closed with the modest request that the intelligent jury would please brand the aforesaid divine as desired by [my] said client and award the latter individual the exact cash value of his wife's honor.

Mr. Augustus Mowbray, managing editor of the Brooklyn Daily Argus, was the first witness called.

He testified that Mr. Tilton married Elizabeth R. Richards in Plymouth Church, that Mr. Beecher performed the ceremony, and that he (Mowbray) was the groom.

Francis D. Moulton followed. He was exceedingly nervous, retained his seat with great apparent difficulty and sought strength from the arms of his chair and consolation from his mustache, which, like his hair, is of a Solerino hue.

At the close of the examination and cross-examination, Counsel for Mr. Tilton sought to bring in the damaging charges in Edna Dean Proctor case, leaving out the name, but Mr. Beecher's counsel were not to be caught napping, and when they developed this fact they were great excitement in court and some applause, at which Mr. Moulton winced, the recollection of his recent apology for these identical allegations evidently failing to set his mind at rest.

The court very properly and promptly ruled it out.

At the adjournment of the court, which took place at four o'clock, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton's counsel shook hands, and counsel on both sides were soon chatting together pleasantly and freely.

You correspondents seated but a short distance from George Alfred Townsend, the "Globe" Chicago correspondent, who came on to interview Tilton, conversed with him with Christ, and publishes the love letters. He is a dreamy sentimentalist who looks as if he drank. His non de plume is said to have been bestowed upon him by a man who slipped, intending to call him "Gus," which is far more appropriate.

C. H. REQUA.

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

The Independent under the heading of "First Just, Then Generous," among other timely remarks gives us the following: "No subject more deserving emphasizing in all our nation now by the Press and the Pulpit and all who teach the young."

It is a relief to see a gift from one who refuses you your dues in an insult. It is a relief to see a man who is popular in the community where he lives on account of his generosity. "There never lived in our town," say his neighbors, "a man so free-handed and ready with his money. For every public improvement he pours it out like water, to every case of need he opens his hand bountifully. He is one of the best fellows in the world. He gave me thousands of dollars for my new church—twice as much as any other man in town." Yet there are half a dozen poor working men living in town who were in his way and to whom he was in debt when he failed a few years ago; and though he has recovered his fortune, he has never repaid their creditors—not even these poor women. In his business he does not scruple to take unfair advantage of his rivals; in the most arduous way he assails their credit and undermines their fortunes. The money which he gives away so freely is the result of injustice. Yet it is not likely that this man means to be unjust. The sentiment of generosity has been developed in his nature more than the sentiment of justice. His standard of generosity is low, and his standard of justice is high. He feels within him a much stronger motive to bestow favors upon his neighbors than to give them their rights.

The Observer is more than usually stirred to protest against the proposed religious amendment to the United States Constitution. Referring to a speech of Dr. Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University, delivered at the late Convention in Boston, of the friends of the religious amendment it says:

"But when we turn to the proposition of Dr. Cummings, a prospect opens truly appalling! He teaches that 'no infidel has a right to any protection in the expression of his sentiments' and 'if he attempts to propagate any ideas tending to subvert Christian society, he ought to be crushed like a viper.' Probably this claim is rhetorical, but it is an illustration that is the whole story of the meaning and purpose of the speaker. It asserts unequivocally the right and duty of the State to define infidelity and crush it out, by crush the infidel as a viper. To state the proposition in the midst of the nineteenth century, and in Protestant America, is to expose it as wrong and arouse the indignation of the people. If we believed that

any large portion of the Christians of this country held such a sentiment, we would be disposed to see another Convention of the Evangelical Alliance, in which the principle of religious liberty should be so distinctly asserted that no man may be under the impression that Christians want the civil power to be employed in crushing infidels like vipers."

The Christian at Work under the heading of "Family Sketches" gives these healthy sentiments concerning the growing habit of the press of publishing the particulars of crime.

Men, both in the mass and individually must be good before they can be truly comfortable; and therefore every immoral tendency is to be fought by society as well as by religion. Nothing is more immoral than that discussion of crime in detail which follows the exhibition of every people do certain crimes, where they do them, and how the consequences may be avoided or concealed. The inference is plain to every thinking mind: familiarity with crime is just as likely to produce toleration of it as contempt for it; and a picked generation grow up, who from their early years, have been learning from examples the way of crime.

The Methodist reads a lesson from the season of the year, a "Time of Reckoning." One of its applications is to our public men:

The year which has just closed has been prolific of warning to men to be constantly on their guard against themselves. It has given frequent illustrations of the readiness with which the strongest and most erect will fall if they yield a point from adherence to the strictest right. It does not stand alone in this respect, but is one of a group of two or three years which have been marked by the astonishing number of unexpectant reckonings they have brought to men who wished to stand high before themselves and the world, and who, perhaps, really thought, till the account was made up and put before them, that they did so stand.

The new year will be like its predecessor, a year of setting forth its opening days find us still apparently in the thick of the fight. There is no sign that the accounts will be closed soon. It is to be hoped that they will not be closed till every wrong has been made manifest and a remedy applied for it; till the character of every public man has been carefully scrutinized, and all found unworthy have been removed from the positions they have been held; till the lesson has been fully impressed upon men that they must guard their characters at every moment; and on the table that it must observe every act of its servants, and know the reasons for it, must criticize every measure at its beginnings, and know its bearings as well as its present appearance before it gives it tolerance.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1874.

THE GREAT TRIAL OF THE AGE—PHOTOGRAPH II.—THE COURT, COUNSEL, AND PRESS.—GREAT CROWD OVER THE JURY.

THE BROOKLYN CITY COURT probably stands as high in professional respect, as any court which could be expected to take original jurisdiction of such a case. The court house is an imposing edifice of white marble, built within a few years at a very liberal cost. The General Term Court Room, like the other principal offices of the building, is a noble chamber, some fifty feet square and thirty feet high, with lofty windows and handsomely finished walls. A high gallery across one side is open to whoever can get in first, and is always crammed for an hour or so before the opening of court in the Beecher case. The main floor is given up to lawyers, jurors, and

Of the latter there are fifty or sixty in attendance, crowding a number of long tables arranged around the witness stand. Some of the leading city papers employ as many as ten stenographers each, on this case. But these are mostly such stenographers as mere newspaper reporting can command. The men who are capable of a really accurate report of a trial like this, can be counted on your fingers, and are mostly engaged in official positions in courts of law. The magnificent daily reporter of the Times or Tribune, which give the reader a fuller view of everything said and done than an ordinary spectator could possibly get for himself if he sat by the side of the judge, and which stir a professional enthusiasm in the soul of every journalist, are the work of Warburton Bonyngne and Adams of New York, official stenographers to the Court, for this case, and the oldest law reporters, I mistake not, in the city. Warburton, at least, I have met as a reporter for nearly twenty-five years. His reports are, of course, made to be sworn to, and the court and counsel rely on them exclusively for the minutes of the case. They are published to the last word, every morning. Each of the three stenographers above named, in succession, writes for half an hour, and when relieved, repairs to the Tribune's Brooklyn office, reads off his notes to rapid copyists who take them down, revises the "copy," and sends it, as fast as completed, to the compositors. Each day's proceedings would fill a pamphlet of fifty large octavo pages.

JUDGE NEILSON AND THE COUNSEL.
The Judge is every inch a Judge, and his (outsize) inches are not a few. His portly rotundity, however, is but indifferently supported, on the right side, by a limping artificial leg. His looks would pass for sixty or seventy, although his hair is not gray, for he has none. A smooth brown wig placid his well developed cranium, except, of course, the Webster-like dome in front. His clean-shaven, strong-boned, and unsymmetrical face is massive, immobile, grave, judicial, and yet by no means sterile or unkindly in expression. It is a face for war, not ornament, and his manner on the bench is equally simple, as if high functions were the most common place matters in the world. His rule is courteous and liberal, alike toward counsel, jurors, witnesses, (whom he does not allow to be brow beaten) and even the press.

The noisiest face, in the most remarkable array of counsel, is, of course, that of Wm. M. Evans; though shrunken and shriveled

away at the lower part, from the majesticly expressive forehead, by an extreme degree of emaciation, which deprives the superficial eye of very much of the unconscious dignity of his presence. There is also a sweetness in the expression of the mouth in action, which detracts from the imposing effect of his countenance, in repose, as seen in photographs. His slight and flimsy figure contributes nothing, and he looks better without it. A refined intellectuality and purity are the stamp of his aspect. It seemed somewhat singular, to see a senior counsel of Mr. Evans' calibre, taking the commonplace drudgery of cross examining jurors, all day long, with so many capable juniors by his side inactive.

But as he is to be the great advocate in the case, he wishes to get into personal contact and rapport with the men he is to deal with. Tilton's senior counsel, Wm. A. Beech, is also a leader of the New York bar, but a striking contrast to his distinguished opposite. He is a handsome man, symmetrical and commanding in countenance as well as in figure. His eyes are light, his blue eyes and faultless smile, that does not suggest the nother model qualities. His face is slightly florid, neither full nor spare, with a high forehead, hair rather white than gray, and on the whole is formed for severity, which his irritable temperament brings out strongly, in accordance with the general character of his hair, beginning to recede from his temples. The next in rank, on Tilton's side, is ex-Judge Morris, of Brooklyn, who looks the able, downright lawyer, business like and practical, yet sufficiently a politician. He is of medium height, strong shouldered, with thick black hair, thin nose, and a not unimpressive countenance.

Roger A. Pryor, on the same side, is tall and lank, though not excessively, with nearly black hair falling straight behind, delicately sanguineous complexion, clean-shaven, and in a suit of no gray but all black. He is a man of great energy and self-enclosedness. Gen. Pryor has taken a very respectable rank at the New York bar.

The junior counsel for the defence, after Porter, are General Tracy of Brooklyn, a fairly able-looking man, of good size and face, with a slightly grizzled complexion, and short, dark hair, a rather elegant looking younger gentleman getting prematurely bald; Austin Abbott, a silent walking encyclopedia of law and precedents; and last, and chief, Thomas G. Shearman, one of the sharpest of legal tacticians, improved by much service with Ouley and under the great John A. Dix, of Dudley Field and the judicial patronage of George G. Barnard in the palmy days of the Erie and Tammany Rings. He is a prominently devout member of Plymouth Church, intimate friend and adviser of Mr. Beecher, and busier, night and day, hands, feet, tongue and brain, than Old Nick in a gale of wind. In person, Mr. Shearman is a dark haired and bearded, dapper little fellow, with a very full head set down square between high shoulders, short upper lip invaded by a considerable nose, and prominent brows driven downward also; and he looks the somnolent, sleepy, everything into the smallest vertical space, as if the several parts and features had been piled up and placed in a chess press, at an early period. His countenance is of the more refined German type—the dark-haired—with which we have been familiarized by some of their musicians and artists. His smile is ready and pleasant and something else. I don't know what, while the down-crowding of the brows and nose gives intense sharpness to his looks above the mouth, and makes the face singularly inharmonious and uncomfortable to follow.

I have laid out too much for this letter, and you will have little room left for the GREAT TRIAL OF THE JURY, which has occupied nearly a week. Nothing like it has ever been known since trial by jury began. The difficulty has not been so much to find men uncommitted in opinion—of whom there has seemed to be a reasonable proportion—as to find men unprejudiced by association or sympathy, ready to defend the somnolent sleepy persons who were too willing to serve, for the sake of securing one or the other party, or else for the distinction of the thing. The sifting before the court, of plausible candidates, has been usually very thorough by one side or the other, according to the direction of the leading which the foremost lawyers seldom failed to perceive, and contended accordingly. But by far the sharpest tug of war has been out of court and out of sight, over the "records" of the individuals provisionally seated in the box. It is perhaps not too much to say that hundreds of detective agents of both sides have been kept busy, day and night, rummaging the life, associations, acquaintance, mental, moral and religious characteristics, and all the past year's conversation, of every named jury man; in order to satisfy the counsel whether he was a man to be safely "reposed" by their side, or whether he might be successfully impeached by witnesses, or of neither of these, whether he was one of the two most dangerous men of all, on whom their right of peremptory challenge must be exhausted. (Curious blunders on these points, you find in some of our leading papers.) The amount of detective brought to the court against the jury, was a success in unseating so many of them, bears witness at once to the energy and the utility of the counsel's labors. The preparations for this outside labor were continually visible, in the examination of jurors. It was evident in nearly every instance, that a man was being examined, not by the assiduity of the opposite side, if not in opposing him, in inquiring and noting down every particular of his history, family, acquaintance, and his last news, religious and social affiliations—basis for use for outside investigation.

If a man was Catholic, so matter how fair and unprejudiced his answers seemed, it was the obvious endeavor of the defence to examine him off if possible, or at least to get the simplest data for further investigation or reason—all Catholic organs have eagerly assumed the truth of the scandal, for the sake of controversial advantage. A strong Calvinist was regarded with hardly less suspicion. On the other hand, these classes were peculiarly acceptable to the plaintiff. But there was one significant exception, illustrative of this stage of the contest, in an Irish Catholic who went on the jury provisionally, in spite of the secret tests the plaintiff's counsel were able to bring against him, and with hardy a form of examination by the defence. In fact, it was too thin. Considering that the man was a Catholic, Mr. Shearman might just as well have said aloud, "he is one of our men," as to have asked him the questions he did. But sides, it was clear, understood the man and what he was there for; and yet nothing could be got out of him more compromising than a somewhat over-enthusiastic denial of the tampering with him by one of Shearman's well known agents, which was implied in the examination.

Brooklyn Lewis' case was a curious one. Passed on Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning saw a depopulation of voluntary witnesses on hand in court, from a distance in New Jersey, to prove that he had been

an ardent partisan out there all the time. Yet it was probably true, as he said, that he had not "expressed an opinion." He had become noted in Brickburg as a champion of Mr. Beecher, by simply inveighing against his neighbors for condemning the man without trial and without proof. His vehement defence could not be distinguished by them for "an opinion" as was an opinion. Probably it originated in a strong, even if unconscious bias. Certainly it must at least have produced such a bias. He was unwittingly thrown out by the court, as well as Robinson at the same time—the champion whose opinions, as he insisted, were not given in a Bunsby but a Pickwickian sense.

LOU APPLAINE.
followed an eloquent defence of the first of the above jurors, by Mr. Evans. But an opposition round, equally loud, followed Judge Neilson's immediate decision against him. The Judge remarked that as soon as the floor should become clear of the crowd of jurors, and the trial fairly begun, he should be found quite equal to the enforcement of decorum upon the spectators. VIDI.

VERONA.

A VISIT TO THE COUNTY PRISON.

MR. EDITOR.—To pass the dull hours away, I took an occasion to visit the new County Penitentiary, for the first time since it has been occupied by prisoners. The Keeper, Mr. John Vermilyea, came to the door, and after we told him our business—very politely showed us through the Prison. As we walked along between the stately walls and looked through the gloomy iron doors of the cells,